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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Governor JOHNSTONE's SPEECH *on the queſtion for re-committing the Addreſs, declaring the colony of* Maſſachuſetts Bay *in rebellion.*

MR. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a meritorious, ſober, and induſtrious people, I hope the Houſe will indulge me with a few words in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when thoſe black ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

The real queſtion before us is, upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this we muſt conſider the real cauſe of diſpute: I ſay the ſubſtantial difference turns on the right of taxation. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſlur this point, and alledge, "that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itſelf is in danger." But it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is illuſory. The Congreſs has expreſſly told us, "they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connexion;" and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the Congreſs are chiefly formed, avow theſe doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve; I therefore bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel—taxation.

The great and only ſecret yet found out for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the encroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive in large kingdoms, is the power of the purſe. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I. It is this privilege alone which makes the Houſe of Commons reſpectable: This was the point which Hampden obtained for us! And I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times, to determine, in his own mind, "whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing, if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not reſiſted?" From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the repreſentatives of the people; by this redreſs of grievances may precede ſupplies; and the ſecurity that the exerciſe will not be abuſed is derived from hence, that the Houſe cannot impoſe on others what they are not to feel themſelves. By the principles of the conſtitution, every man ſhould be repreſented; but the deviation from a rule, too nice for practice, is ſafely borne, becauſe the intereſt of every particular member remains as a pledge, that no individual can be overburthened. When this ſecurity is removed, there is no longer any ſafety for thoſe to whom the fact does not apply. What is the caſe reſpecting the Americans? Does any member feel himſelf affected by the impoſitions he ſhall lay on them? Nay, does not the contrary principle prevail? The more he ſhall burthen America, the more he will relieve himſelf. Judge Hobart ſays, "If an act of Parliament was made, conſtituting a man a judge in his own cauſe, it would be void by the law of nature." Yet ſuch is the preciſe ſituation in which we contend we ought to be placed reſpecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow ſubjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treaſon.

Let us look round, and view the fate of different ſtates that have yielded or preſerved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So ſoon as the Cortes loſt their power, their ſlavery was complete. Portugal has now no veſtige of this palladium.—Here is tyranny ſupreme! In France, where the traces are left (as in the *Pays d' etat)* their happineſs is diſtinguiſhable from the miſery of other parts. In Britain we are yet free, becauſe we retain it. In Holland, Switzerland, and the other ſtates of Europe, they are more or leſs ſo as they preſerve it.

What are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh and protect the Britiſh colonies from thoſe of other nations? The repreſentatives of the people met in General Aſſembly, and the trial by jury. If the ſyſtem of taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the Aſſemblies of the people will ever meet? And it is confeſſed, that Admiralty Courts, diſclaiming trials by jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here then are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependent on this queſtion, and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the contrary ſcale, ſince the proſperity of the colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England. Nothing but the abſurd pride, or narrow ignorance of the preſent Adminiſtration, can be thrown into it. When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of Governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much, ſuppoſing the Americans right in the diſpute, as I believe they are; but ſuppoſing them wrong, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. Monteſquieu has obſerved, "that in deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas." As for inſtance, is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute as the unity of the Britiſh empire, the ſupremacy of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain, the omnipotence of Parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having heard theſe ſounding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled; but men who have never diſturbed their repoſe with ſuch dry conſiderations can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is, that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this Aſſembly by the greateſt abilities, after the fulleſt information, that ever accompanied any political queſtion. The deciſion was in favour of the Americans; the ſtamp act was repealed.

I admit that "principles of expediency" are alledged as the reaſon, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the Commons of Great Britain, namely, Lord Chatham and Lord Camden (men of extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety) the one was made Prime Miniſter; the other was created a Peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the keeper of the King's conſcience!- What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his Majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion? The compromiſing act ſoon followed (for the ſake of gratifying a party) violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump-giving drawbacks here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When the Americans ſaw, by this act of Parliament, that the queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the great ignorance or caprice of ſtateſmen, they met the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape; they recurred to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they tranſmitted petitions; and all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements. This produced Lord Hilliſborough's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed. The Americans thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimouſly againſt our power, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call Governor Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him. But I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "that the Americans are unanimouſly againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh Parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation, where they muſt either be rebels or ſlaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of reſiſtance, the Gentlemen of the other ſide have great advantages: We ſtand on difficult ground, ſince, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the Crown has fairly expreſſed my ideas on this ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a free country; the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce, if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the elements which God has given them, if proceeding to deprive them of the fiſhery, their ſubſiſtence, if altering their charter, and annhilating all their rights, without hearing them in defence, if eſtabliſhing in their ſtead a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion, if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and eſtabliſhing (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the Roman Catholic religion, trial by jury diſmiſſed, habeas corpus denied, the repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs, inferior duties levied by act of Parliament; in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this country: I ſay if acts like theſe can vindicate reſiſtance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world muſt judge between us. For my part I conſider, with Lord Somers, that treaſon againſt the conſtitution is the firſt ſpecies of that crime. Acts of Parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be made ſo, grinding the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity. Dudley and Empſom were hanged for acting according to act of Parliament.

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe at leaſt before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould ſucceed in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we muſt govern them by military force? Muſt not our army be increaſed in proportion? While his Majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any ſafety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not ſoon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences. If we fail in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations, and all the horrors of civil war, engender; while the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt ſhake public credit to the very centre?

The noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea tax would do, he would yield that;" and he ſpeaks even faintly on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles we are yet more inexcuſable. We are going to puniſh men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endleſs expence for the ſake of a quiddity; ſince, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally complete to the Americans.

But the noble Lord alledges, that yielding the point of taxation would not now do. This is conjecture on his part: But at leaſt it would produce this good effect, we ſhould divide the Americans: We ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt in better hopes of ſucceſs. The proofs the noble Lord gives for his opinion are ſeveral indiſcreet acts of different meetings ſince the late confuſion in America. Such detail never affects me. I think no concluſions can be drawn from them. In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on Government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached. Let us apply this to our own country, let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But ſhould the great cauſe of liberty, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their feelings we may truſt, on reaſoning of the multitude there is little dependence; for my own part I think, with Cardinal De Retz, "that any number above one hundred is at beſt but mere mob." [*Here the Houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*] It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this Houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline, though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings even here that would ſurpriſe a ſtranger into this belief.

But the noble Lord ſays, "why not petition firſt and acknowledge the right, and then we will grant relief." Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proſtration they have not tried? I am then convinced they went to the Crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An honourable Gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your reſolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendos of a Miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt India company, who will truſt you? You invited them to petition under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition, to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the ceded iſlands you invited men to ſettle under the royal proclamation, and then levied 4½ per cent. on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have deſpiſed the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, what man or ſociety of men can truſt you?

The next objection to the Americans is the Congreſs. This is now termed an "illegal meeting." Government here lay by with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untoward circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much eulogium on the Congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all is abuſe. I do not know by what law (except that of common ſenſe) mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called which was held in this place at the revolution; Aldermen and old members of Parliament mixing in conſultation? The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America: Was ever the judgment of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt the occaſion is promulgated. The people chooſe repreſentatives. Theſe chooſe deputies. The deputies in Congreſs publiſh their proceedings, each member returns to his reſpective colony, where his conduct is again approved! No place, no penſion, no bribe, to influence his election, or bias his vote. But even as to the legality. The manner of meeting is not new. Government itſelf called a Congreſs in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One Gentleman has ſaid, "that our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay there is a caſe directly ſimilar, but we are too conceited to profit from ſuch experience. Philip the ſecond, and his ſeventeen provinces, are the counterpart of what we are acting. The debates in his Council on ſending the Duke of Alva into the Netherlands are applicable in every part. He was adviſed by two ſenſible men to repair thither himſelf, and hear the complaints of his people before he came to ſuch raſh reſolves. But the majority ſaid, as in this caſe, that his glory was compromitted. It was not religion only, but taxing without conſent of their ſtates, that brought matters to the laſt extremity: The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at firſt, but his cruelties were but ſowing the ſerpents teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the Briel, eſteemed at that time infinitely more deſpicable than the New Englandmen are repreſented, gave the firſt ſhock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man ſay Great Britain has ſuch a proſpect of victory in the conteſt as Spain might then have expected? Yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces. The preſent reſolution hurries us into that ſituation from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act. By declaring them in rebellion, they muſt have recourſe to arms; all negotiation is cut off. I think the word rebellion both impolitic and unjuſtifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term? The firſt law officer of the Crown ſaid, "a number of men committing treaſon was rebellion." I differ from him in the definition: According to my conception of the phraſe, they muſt be in military array, to effect ſome military purpoſe. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion though committing treaſon. Inſurrections to pull down incloſures is not rebellion, though deemed a conſtructive levying war. In the caſe of purchaſe and demerce for pulling down the meeting houſes, they were convicted of treaſon, but no one ever thought of ſaying the confederates or aſſociates were in rebellion. I think we ſhould be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on ſuch intelligence. I dare ſay the noble Lord has been deceived himſelf. But this I affirm, he has hitherto conſtantly deceived this Houſe. It appears to me that no intelligence from General Gage can be depended on. I beg the Houſe will attend particularly to what I now ſay, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears General Gage has regularly deceived Adminiſtration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reaſon to hope; the next letter conſtantly contradicts the expectations raiſed by the former. He ſeems never to have known what they were about, no doubt groſſly impoſed on himſelf. but the facts are undeniable. When

he firſt arrived, he writes, " the malcontents were abaſhed, and the friends of Government would ſoon appear." Next " his expectations from the Aſſembly were diſappointed," and he diſſolves them in ſurpriſe: Then " there would be no Congreſs:" Next, " though there would be no Congreſs they would differ and diſagree," in ſhort, led on and leading others by vain expectations, till, the very laſt letters which announces a total diſaffection, and which I believe to be the true ſtate of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, can anſwer no purpoſe, but to expoſe our partiality. It is the cauſe of all, and the other colonies can never be ſo mean as firſt to encourage and then to deſert them before the general right is ſettled.

The noble Lord talks next of ſtopping their fiſheries; but he ſays, " the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as eaſily as he can turn the majorities of this Houſe? To explain the idea, ſuppoſing the New England fiſheries ſtopped, their utenſils muſt waſte and deſtroy. But will the Engliſh merchant madly increaſe his ſtock, and fit out new ſhips, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual the people in America are ruined. The conſequence is, that the French muſt in the end reap the benefit of all this ſtrange policy.

We are conſtantly ſtating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies by our former behaviour towards them; if it was ever ſo good, we can claim no merit from hence in private or public concerns, to do injury in future; they do not complain of your former behaviour, but they ſay, you have altered this very ſyſtem from whence you would now derive their ſubmiſſion.

There are two arguments of the noble Lord which I muſt remark upon before I ſit down; the firſt is, " the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants." His Lordſhip ſays, " we pay about twenty five ſhillings a head, and they pay about ſix pence." Who is there ſo unacquainted with political arithmetic as not to know that the ſmall ſum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large ſum a proof of their proſperity, by demonſtrating the riches from the greatneſs of the conſumption? Let this kind of reaſoning be applied to Ireland or Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in compariſon to the inhabitants in London, whom we know to be rich; beſides, if the coloniſt does not play in palpable caſh from his own hand, does not he pay all the taxes on the four millions of manfactures he receives, and part of thoſe taxes on the raw materials he ſends hither?

The other argument is ſtill more extraordinary. The noble Lord ſays, " if we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we ſhall ſtill be in the ſame ſituation we are in at preſent." What! after our armies have been diſgraced, our fellow ſubjects deſtroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, public confidence, and fair opinion loſt! Does the noble Lord think we will be in the ſame ſituation himſelf? I really ſpeak it with regret, for perſonally I have much regard for the noble Lord, and particularly becauſe I perceive, from his faint manner of ſtating his propoſitions, that they are not the dictates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot ſee my memorandums, and therefore I ſhall conclude by heartily concurring with the noble Lord who moved for the re-commitment of this addreſs.

PETERSBURG, *Feb.* 28.

IN the ſentence of Pugatcheff, and his accomplices, is contained an enumeration of his aſſaſſinations, burnings, pillages, &c. among the former of which are Major General Kindrowzow, Col. Codianow, Major Chwoſow, and 29 principal inhabitants of Caſan, and 285, moſtly Gentlemen, their ſpouſes and children, in that neighbourhood; at Alatoff, Prince Boris Diwajew, Prince Artamon Tſchegodaw, and his Princeſs Natalie Iwanowna, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction.

HAGUE, *March* 21. It is reported that four Spaniſh frigates having met ſeven xebecks of the Emperor of Morocco in the Mediterranean, a warm engagement enſued, in which the latter were much worſted, three of them being ſunk, and the other four carried into Cadiz. If this is confirmed, the Emperor of Morocco will have freſh cauſe to repent his declaring war againſt his Catholic Majeſty.

MALAGA, *Feb.* 19. The Moors have laid ſiege to Penon de Velez. They opened their trenches on the 12th of this month, and from that time to the 17th threw into the place 232 bombs, which had killed one galley ſlave, and wounded two others.

LONDON, *March* 25.

THE public was near being entertained with a ſingular duel between Doctors Johnſon and Franklin, on account of the former inſinuating, in plain terms, in *taxation no tyranny*, that the latter was an electrical maſter of miſchief. We ſuppoſe Dr. Johnſon's weapon would be a folio dictionary of political language, and Dr. Franklin's an electrical apparatus. The firſt is experienced in knocking down bookſellers, and the latter would oppoſe him with fire from Heaven.

It is obvious, to all men of ſenſe, that there is nothing ſo futile and contemptible as the conduct of Adminiſtration; nothing ſo tyrannic as their behaviour to their own countrymen; ſo puſillanimous as their demeanor abroad; ſo full of contradiction as every ſtep they take to the foregoing: What ridiculous parade did they make a few weeks ago, of the prohibition they had humbly begged at Verſailles to their merchants, not to ſupply our colonies with ſtores? They have ſince piteouſly lamented, that the ſhips were ſailing from Port l'Orient and Rochford for America! Who doubts it? Who thinks the French were wheedled out of their policy, and blinded to their intereſt by the Ambaſſador incog. (Dr. Murray,---ſo he called himſelf) or terrified by the man whom ſhadows terrify? They were ridiculed for venturing to pretend that they would ſeize French ſhips going to our colonies: They dare not; the French know they dare not; every body knows they dare not. France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, will ſupply our colonies, and our Miniſters dare not reſent it. Spain, who deſires no better than to inſult us, will, no doubt, ſupply the colonies even with artillery: It is the cheapeſt way of being revenged on us.

March 27. It is ſaid that the future eſtabliſhment for America is to conſiſt of 10,000 foot, two regiments of light horſe, two battalions of artillery, and a complete hoſpital ſtaff.

Doctor FRANKLIN, previous to his departure, cauſed his intentions of being preſent at the enſuing Philadelphian Congreſs to be announced to the Miniſtry, that they might make, if they thought fit, any objections to his conduct, whilſt he was preſent to juſtify himſelf.

Friday a party of Montroſſes were embarked on board a tranſport at Woolwich for Newfoundland, and this day another party is to embark for Boſton.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Duke of Athol was inſtalled Grand Maſter of the Moſt Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons (according to the old inſtitution) at the Half Moon tavern, Cheapſide, in the preſence of his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, late Grand Maſter of Ireland, his Excellency Sir James Adolpus Oughton, late Grand Maſter of Scotland, the Hon. Colonel Murray, the Hon. Captain Murray, Sir Robert Stewart, and a very reſpectable appearance of the Fraternity.

General Burgoyne, and the other nominated officers, will embark this week for America.

March 28. It is ſtrongly reported in the city, that the Miniſtry have received within theſe two days ſome very alarming intelligence from our Ambaſſador at Berlin, relating to the great preparations which are making there by the King of Pruſſia to begin a campaign early in the ſpring, and that he has 80,000 men well trained to arms ready to take the field at a few hours notice; it is alſo ſaid that he has an eye upon Hanover till he is paid the three millions of ſubſidy due to him ever ſince Lord Chatham went out of Adminiſtration, and which Lord Bute, who ſucceeded Lord Chatham, peremptorily refuſed to pay.

On Sunday fortnight Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, agent for Philadelphia, ſet out from his houſe in Craven ſtreet, in order to embark for North America. Two days before he had received the melancholy account of the death of his wife, which is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his departure. Other advices ſay, that the Miniſtry had at laſt applied to him, ſoliciting his good offices at the enſuing Congreſs, in order to heal the preſent unhappy diviſions, and bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and the mother country. Certainly no man living is more able to effect this than the great American philoſopher, who has been unjuſtly perſecuted by ſome perſons in power, and deprived of his office merely becauſe he was an American, and becauſe he openly and uniformly aſſerted the rights and liberties of America.

March 29. Yeſterday his Majeſty had a levee at St. James's, at which were preſent the Lords North, Denbeigh, Dartmouth, Bruce, and the two Secretaries of State. After the levee Lord North had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday a ſhip was taken up in the river on contract with the Government, to be employed in carrying over draughtſmen and engineers for taking proper ſurveys of all his Majeſty's forts, iſlands, and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

We hear from Rome, that Cardinal Bernis has demanded, in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the ſuppreſſion of the religious order of St. Anthony. It is ſaid that the congregation eſtabliſhed for the Jeſuits affairs will be ſuppreſſed, and will be replaced by the Cardinals de Bernis, de Solis, Migazzi, and des Lances.

Private letters from Dublin ſay, that the ſailing of the troops from thence for America is countermanded, till freſh orders from England. The ſame letters add, that it is thought Government is afraid to ſend the troops away, on account of the reports that are ſpread about, of the intention of France to ſend a ſufficient force there to take poſſeſſion of that iſland, as there is ſuch a number of Roman Catholics who will declare in their favour.

By a ſhip lately arrived from Jamaica, there is advice that the Engliſh have cut a greater quantity of logwood at Honduras, within the ſpace of eight months, than the Spaniards have done in three years, occaſioned by the aſſiſtance of the Muſquito Indians, with whom they are in the ſtricteſt friendſhip.

March 30. Some private letters which were received on Monday, from Salem, were the occaſion of lowering the ſtocks one per cent.

The late Earl of Briſtol died immenſely rich. He has left his brother (the preſent Earl) an eſtate worth almoſt 20,000l. per annum, beſides large legacies to many of his neareſt relations.

Lord Briſtol, by his will, has left his collection of medals to his Majeſty, valued at 5000l.

On Monday night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out at a rope warehouſe in Narrow ſtreet, Limehouſe, which in five hours deſtroyed 37 houſes, and two deal yards, together with the furniture, and every thing elſe on the premiſes. The flames were ſo very rapid from the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, old junk, &c. conſumed, that the firemen could not venture near enough to give any effectual help; beſides which, there was a great want of water for above an hour after the fire broke out, nobody preſent knowing where the plugs lay, and the tide at that time being out. The chaſm occaſioned by the ſlip which goes down to the horſe ferry happily prevented the flames from ſpreading, ſo that with the aſſiſtance of 17 engines, the fire was got under by 3 in the morning. The ſame premiſes were burnt down about eleven years ago, when more than 40 houſes were deſtroyed.

They write from Poland, that the garriſon at Choczim has been lately reinforced by ſeveral Ruſſian battalions, at the requeſt of the Porte, which has deſired them to keep poſſeſſion, till circumſtances will permit his taking poſſeſſion of it. In the mean time the Auſtrians have ſurrendered it, and eſtabliſhed themſelves near Kaminieck.

They give us a report from Hamburgh, that a treaty of alliance and commerce is on the point of being entered into between the Courts of London, Peterſburg, and Berlin.

The laſt letters from Spain adviſe, that they have learnt that the General of the Emperor of Morocco's forces had abandoned the project of making a general aſſault on Melille, to the great regret of his ſoldiers; but they are in fear for Penon de Velez, which is expoſed to their bombs, and cannot be relieved.

It is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the late diſtreſſes of the Eaſt India company, which obliged them to borrow a large ſum of money from Government, that there was then, and is now due to them, 160,000l. from the French Court, and 139,000l. from ours.

On Monday laſt General Burgoyne took leave of his Majeſty, and yeſterday he ſet out to join his regiment now going to America.

The tranſports getting ready for Boſton are ordered not to be crowded full of men, as they uſually have been, that there may be ſufficient room for the officers to take as much baggage as they think proper.

Advice is received of a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake at Martinico, which has ruined the fortifications in that iſland, and done other conſiderable damage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. A correct account of what paſſed at the Houſe on Monday laſt, relative to the motion made by Mr. Hartley:

As ſoon as the honourable member had finiſhed his ſpeech he made the following motion:

" That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that letters of requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſe of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive in anſwer to the aforeſaid requiſitions to be laid before this Houſe."

After debating the matter about two hours and a half, the queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative, without troubling the Houſe with a diviſion.

Mr. Hartley being determined not to be outdone by his friend Burke, gave the Houſe to underſtand he had a ſtring of motions to follow the one already moved, which are briefly as follows:

Motion 2d. " That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend for three years the Boſton port act." The queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative.

Motion 3d. " That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for two years, the act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in America." This paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

Motion 4th, and laſt. " That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Maſſachuſetts charter act for three years." ---- The queſtion was put, and it ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt.

Deferred the bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to reſtrain the trade, commerce, and fiſheries of the New England provinces, for a limited time.

The bill to amend an act for completing and improving the navigation of the rivers Thames and Iſis from London to Cricklade, in Wilts. Alſo to ſuch other bills as were ready.

March 31. Yeſterday his Majeſty was accompanied to the Houſe of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter and the Earl of Oxford.

The Houſe of Commons received the report from the committee on the new bill for reſtraining the trade, &c. of the ſouthern provinces of North America therein ſpecified, which was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next, when a ſtrong oppoſition will probably be made to it.

We hear that the reaſon why our Ambaſſador at the Court of France was not permitted to ſecond the claims of the Eaſt India Company for a debt of 160,000l. due to them ever ſince the laſt war, was for fear of giving the leaſt ruffle to that Court during the preſent criſis with America——Government, in this reſpect, acting like a modern huſband (unſocial to his wife) but politely civil to all the world beſide.

Yeſterday died the Right Hon. William Lord Boſton, Baron of Boſton, in the county of Lincoln. His Lordſhip was born in 1707, created a Peer by his preſent Majeſty in 1761, and alſo appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, having been her Royal Highneſs's Chamberlain from the time of her marriage. His Lordſhip married Albinia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue Frederick, now Lord Boſton, William Henry, and Auguſta Georgina Elizabeth, married to Thomas de Grey, Eſq; ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey.

The requeſt to the Lord Mayor from the Livery, who aſſembled on Tueſday laſt at the Half Moon, is in the following words:— " We, the under-written Liverymen of London, do hereby re- " queſt your Lordſhip to call a Common Hall, as early as poſſible, " to conſider of a petition to the Throne againſt the meaſures " adopted with reſpect to America, agreeable to the determina- " tion of a meeting of the Livery convened here by public adver- " tiſement this day." Signed William Saxby, &c. Half Moon tavern. A Common Hall is ſummoned for Wedneſday next.

EDINBURGH, *March* 25. The two diviſions of the 30th regiment, which arrived a fortnight ago, for Ireland, remain at Ayr and Irvine till further orders. The remainder of the regiment continues at Glaſgow.

Notwithſtanding all the rumours of diſturbances in America, the ſpirit of emigration ſtill unhappily prevails: This week a conſiderable number of labourers, and uſeful mechanics, from Monteith, Kippen, &c. ſome of them members of the Perth and Stirling Company, are gone down to Greenock, in order to embark for North America.

The following is an authentic copy of the Petition of the NORTH AMERICAN MERCHANTS, *preſented to his Majeſty on Thurſday the 23d of March, by Meſſ.* Lane, Molleſon, *and* Bridgen.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble ADDRESS and PETITION of the merchants, traders, and others of the city of LONDON, concerned in the commerce of NORTH AMERICA.

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, and others, concerned in the commerce of North America, beg leave to approach and humbly to lay before your Majeſty thoſe grievances, from the weight of which we are obliged to ſeek refuge in your royal wiſdom and juſtice. An application of this extraordinary nature, we hope will not be attributed to any deſign on our part to diſturb your Majeſty's government, but to our preſent uncommon ſufferings, the ſeverity of which is aggravated by the proſpect of future calamities.

We are conſtrained, with very deep concern, to obſerve, that the Miniſters of your Majeſty have, for ſome years paſt, adopted a new mode of government with regard to the colonies; a mode which has created great diſquietude in the minds of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, and has been productive of repeated interruptions of the valuable commerce carried on between this country and America. An evil of ſuch magnitude awakes us from that ſilence which we have hitherto obſerved, in confidence that your Majeſty's Miniſters, perceiving the effects of this fatal innovation, would revert at length to thoſe wiſe regulations by which the government of the colonies had been ſucceſsfully adminiſtered. In the meaſures of late purſued, we have the unhappineſs to find that experience has been diſregarded; and that the miſchiefs reſulting from this error, which by the application of reaſonable and moderate remedies might have been prevented, have been ſuffered to grow to a degree of alarming inveteracy. The interruption of commerce, the diſtreſs of manufacturers, the diminution of your Majeſty's revenues, are miſchiefs which are loſt in the contemplation of more diſaſtrous conſequences---the alienated affections of your Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and the horrors of a civil war.

If the ſubjects of your Majeſty in North America have been led into any acts of extravagance, we confide in your Majeſty's juſtice to explain their preſent proceedings by that loyalty which has diſtinguiſhed them upon former occaſions. Your Majeſty will eſtimate their conduct by the integrity of their intentions; and if they have been betrayed by repeated provocation, or exceſſive puniſhment, into any meaſures which may not be approved, your Majeſty will impute them to their true cauſe, and will make a juſt diſtinction between the turbulence of a faction, and the eager contentions of a free people.

To enforce this ſyſtem of ſeverity towards the colonies, an act has been paſſed by both Houſes of Parliament, and is now awaiting your Majeſty's royal aſſent, " to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, &c."

By the operation of this act, many thouſands of your Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe provinces, bereft of their occupation, and in vain deſirous of exerting their uſual induſtry, will either remain a burthen on the community, or ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away by a ſpirit of enterpriſing deſpair. The loſs they will ſuſtain by the interruption of ſo valuable a branch of their commerce, will be aggravated by the want of proviſions which they derive from that ſource. Their minds already too much irritated, will be ſtill more inflamed; and to their other cauſes of diſcontent will be added the ſtrong and irreſiſtable impulſe of famine. So forcible an incentive, it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed that human nature can withſtand. The moſt moderate will at length give way to the impatience of complaint; the moſt loyal will forget their duty in the ſevere conflict of obedience and neceſſity.

We are ſenſible indeed, from the imperfect inſtitution of human judicatures, that it is not poſſible in all caſes to diſcriminate the innocent from the guilty. But no arguments, in our apprehenſion, can juſtify a mode of puniſhment that involves thouſands, who confeſſedly are not guilty of the offence for which it is inflicted; a puniſhment that is not to be averted by the future deportment of the unfortunate perſons who are the innocent victims of it, but which may be entailed upon them for ever by the perſevering reſiſtance of their neighbours.

The impolicy of this act, we apprehend, will afford an argument no leſs weighty to induce your Majeſty to withhold your aſſent from it. It muſt be admitted, if the European market could be ſupplied by the merchants of Great Britain or Ireland, that it cannot be ſupplied upon the ſame terms, and conſequently that it will create an opening for the French to interfere and rival us in that beneficial commerce. Nor can it be urged that they are prevented from ſo doing by the limits to which their fiſhery is confined; for it is not improbable but that they may take a ſufficient quantity of fiſh within their own limits to ſupply the European market; and even if that were not the caſe, they would undoubtedly effect it by other means. Whatever reliance may be placed in theory upon the inviſible lines drawn by treaty, as the boundaries of their right of fiſhery, we are well acquainted by experience, how eaſily thoſe limits are eluded or tranſgreſſed. But if this profitable branch of trade ſhould be once interrupted, it will be as a river diverted from it courſe; and will either loſe itſelf entirely, or wander into new channels, from whence no human effort can call it.

We therefore moſt humbly pray your Majeſty to withhold your royal aſſent from an act, which is no leſs repugnant to good policy than juſtice. We acknowledge the many bleſſings which we and our anceſtors have enjoyed under the Princes of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe; and feeling an unfeigned ſatisfaction in the paternal regard, which your Majeſty has repeatedly expreſſed for the welfare and happineſs of all your ſubjects, with the greater confidence we entreat the exertion of that juſt and neceſſary prerogative, which the conſtitution has wiſely placed in your Majeſty's hands. Permit us at the ſame time to expreſs our wiſhes, that your Majeſty may temper with clemency thoſe rigorous meaſures with which your American ſubjects are threatened. The benevolence of your Majeſty will inſpire you upon this occaſion, with a recollection of the high deſerts of the anceſtors of this unfortunate people; who flying from the houſe of bondage, and guided by the ſpirit of freedom and their own enlightened conſcience, traverſed the vaſt ocean, and encountered all the perils of a dreary wilderneſs.

Your Majeſty will contemplate likewiſe the extenſive benefits gradually derived from their patient induſtry, and perſeverance; and weighing the great commercial advantages that for many years have accrued to theſe kingdoms from the American colonies, and the dreadful conſequences of the diſorders which now diſtract them, will purſue ſuch lenient meaſures as can alone reſtore true harmony, and promote the happineſs and proſperity of the Britiſh empire.

QUEBEC, *April* 27.

ON Monday morning laſt the troops in garriſon here were under arms on the parade at 10 o'clock, and about 11 the King's letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, conſtituting and appointing his Excellency Guy Carleton Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Quebec (extended as deſcribed by an act of Parliament, entitled, *An act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America*) and Keeper of the Great Seal thereof, together with a commiſſion appointing him Vice Admiral of the ſame, were publiſhed in the caſtle of St. Lewis, by Jenkin Williams, Eſq; in preſence of a numerous concourſe of people; after which a royal ſalute was fired from the cannon on the ramparts, and three vollies from the troops, and his Excellency immediately afterwards took the oaths in Council.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

THURSDAY laſt the Harriet packet, Capt. Lee, ſailed with the mail for Falmouth, in which went paſſengers the Hon. John Watts and Roger Morris, Eſquires, members of his Majeſty's Council for this province; Iſaac Wilkins, Eſq; member for the borough of Weſtcheſter; Col. Maunſel, and the Hon. Stephen Payne Gallway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for the iſland of Antigua, and Lady.

By the Hartford poſt, we hear the General Aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act for the immediate raiſing and paying 6 regiments of ſoldiers, under the command of the following officers, viz. Major General, Col. David Wooſter; Brigadier Generals, Col. Putnam, Col. Jared Spencer; Colonels, Hinman, Parſons, and Waterbury. We have not heard the names of the other officers.

May 15. We hear the important paſſes of Crown Point and Ticonderoga are taken poſſeſſion of by a number of provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making incurſions into the New England provinces; but by a letter from Hartford of the 7th inſtant, we hear Governor Carleton had deſpatched a number of regulars from Canada, and reinforced thoſe garriſons. However, Col. Arnold, who commanded the provincial party, was determined to proceed at all events, as he expected a reinforcement on his march.

The martial ſpirit diffuſed through this province at this juncture is almoſt beyond conception; many new companies have been already raiſed in this city, and ſeveral more are in contemplation; moſt of them are in very neat uniforms, much of their time is ſpent in perfecting themſelves in the manual exerciſe, and ſeveral of them are already ſo complete as to vie with the beſt veterans.

Dr. Johnſton, and Oliver Wolcot, Eſq; who were ſent on an embaſſy from Connecticut to General Gage, by order of their Aſſembly, are returned, and we hear met a very polite and kind reception. The particulars were to be laid before their Aſſembly, now ſitting at Hartford.

A ſub-committee from this city waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor laſt Saturday, at Jamaica, with an addreſs, requeſting his interpoſition with his Majeſty and General Gage, in behalf of America: His Honour, in giving his anſwer, was ſo affected that he ſhed many tears.

Extract of a letter from QUEBEC, *April* 27.

"The Governor's commiſſion from the King was read here on Monday the 24th inſtant; he has very ample powers; he chooſes all the members of the Council himſelf, and can diſcharge them at pleaſure; can oblige what number of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Canada he pleaſes to march againſt any enemy *or ſuppoſed enemy* when he ſhall think fit; can build forts or do any thing elſe with the people's money, and demoliſh them at pleaſure. In ſhort, he is poſſeſſed of abſolute and deſpotic power, only with this difference *(if it is any)* that the majority of the Council (who hold their ſeats as before-mentioned) muſt approve of his meaſures. The Council conſiſt of 23 perſons, 7 of them Roman Catholics.

The following, publiſhed at Boſton, is a liſt of the names of the provincials who were killed and wounded in the late engagement with his Majeſty's troops at Concord, &c.

KILLED. Of Lixington: Meſſ. Robert Munroe, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Caleb Harrington, Iſaac Muzzy, John Brown, John Raymond, Nathaniel Wyman, and Jedediah Monroe.——Of Menotomy: Meſſ. Jaſon Ruſſel, Jabez Wyman, and Jaſon Winſhip.——Of Sudbury: Meſſ. Deacon Haynes and ----- Reed.——Of Concord: Capt. James Miles.——Of Bedford: Capt. Jonathan Willſon.——Of Acton: Cape. Davis, Meſſ. ------ Hoſmer, and James Howard.——Of Woburn: Meſſ. Azael Porter and Daniel Thompſon.——Of Charleſtown: Mr. James Miller, and Capt. William Barber's ſon.——Of Brooklyne: Iſaac Gardner, Eſquire.——Of Cambridge: Meſſ. John Hicks, Moſes Richardſon, and William Maſſey.——Of Medford: Mr. Henry Putnam.——Of Lynn: Meſſ. Abednego Ramſdell, Daniel Townſend, William Flint, and Thomas Hadley.——Of Danvers: Meſſ. Henry Jacobs, Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwait, George Southwick, Benjamin Daland, jun. Jothan Webb, and Perley Putnam.——Of Salem: Mr. Benjamin Peirce.

WOUNDED. Of Lexington: Meſſ. John Robbins, John Tidd, Solomon Peirce, Thomas Winſhip, Nathaniel Farmer, Joſeph Comee, Ebenezer Munroe, Francis Brown, and Prince Eſterbrooks, a Negro man.——Of Farmingham: Hr. ----- Hemenway.——Of Bedford: Mr. John Lane.——Of Woburn: Meſſ. George Reed and Jacob Bacon.—Of Medford: Mr. William Polly.——Of Lynn: Meſſ. Joſhua Felt and Timothy Munroe.——Of Danvers: Meſſ. Nathan Putnam and Mr. Dennis Wallis,——Of Beverly: Mr. Nathaniel Cleaves.

MISSING. Of Menotomy: Meſſ. Samuel Froſt and Seth Ruſſell.

Yeſterday morning Capt. Thompſon arrived here from Cadiz, by whom we have the following extracts, viz.

CADIZ, *March* 25. "Our ſales for American produce has been at a ſtand for ſome time paſt, as the King has taken up all the ſhipping for a ſecret expedition he has on foot, ſuppoſed againſt the coaſt of Barbary."

Another letter of the ſame date ſays, "Shipping here are in great demand, and great preparations for war are making; and an embargo is laid on all Spaniſh veſſels, which the King is taking into his ſervice."

The following is a copy of a circular letter from our General Committee of Aſſociation, to the other colonies.

NEW YORK, *May* 5, 1775.

Gentlemen,

AT a time when the moſt vigorous exertions are abſolutely neceſſary for the defence of American liberty, againſt the depredations of miniſterial power; and the blood of our brethren in the Maſſachuſetts has been actually ſhed, for daring to maintain the rights of Engliſhmen; the inhabitants of this city and county have, in the moſt explicit manner, as you may perceive by the incloſed aſſociation, reſolved to ſtand and fall with the freedom of the continent.

We are confident that our conſtituents are ſincere in the ſtrong aſſurances that they have given us, that while we continue in office they will be guided by our advice and direction. We have thought it neceſſary to adviſe the withholding ſupplies from the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, and to ceaſe all exports to thoſe colonies which at this alarming juncture refuſe to unite in the common cauſe. The expediency of this meaſure is too evident to need elucidation, and will doubtleſs procure us many hearty advocates in Britain for the redreſs of our grievances. Beſides which, we have reſolved to withhold all proviſions and neceſſaries from the army and navy at Boſton.

Our late committee of obſervation thought proper to recommend the appointment of a Provincial Congreſs; in conſequence of which our conſtituents have choſen 21 deputies to meet at this city, on the 22d inſtant, thoſe who may be appointed for that purpoſe in the other counties of this colony. For your further ſatisfaction on theſe matters, we beg leave to refer you to the encloſed papers, to require you to communicate the ſubſtance of this information to your next neighbours, and to aſſure you that in our department we ſhall watch inceſſantly for the public ſafety.

By order of the Committee.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient
And humble ſervant,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

To the PUBLIC.

AS many publications have appeared from my preſs, which have given great offence to the colonies, and particularly to many of my fellow citizens, I am therefore led, by a moſt ſincere regard for their favourable opinion, to declare to the public, that nothing which I have ever done has proceeded from any ſentiments in the leaſt unfriendly to the liberties of this continent, but altogether from the ideas I entertained of the liberty of the preſs, and of my duty as a printer. I am led to make this free and public declaration to my fellow citizens, which I hope they will conſider as a ſufficient pledge of my reſolution, for the future, to conduct my preſs upon ſuch principles as ſhall not give offence to the inhabitants of the colonies in general, and of this city in particular, to which I am connected by the tendereſt of all human ties, and in the welfare of which I ſhall conſider my own as inſeparably involved. JAMES RIVINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Monday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province met here, purſuant to adjournment.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ordered the Secretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the twentieth of February laſt, * relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will preceive, by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body, to remove the cauſes which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation, held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs, and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country, to whoſe protection and care they owe not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence. On the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances, that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute then appears to me to be brought to this point: Whether the redreſs of any grievances the coloniſts have reaſon to complain of, ſhall precede, or be poſtponed to, the ſettlement of that juſt proportion which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire.

You have, in the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majeſty, a ſolemn declaration that an exemption from any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the colony legiſlatures, accepted by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, to make proviſion according to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, Gentlemen, as to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his Majeſty's approbation of it, gives you.

As you are the firſt Aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your councils, and you will be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

MAY 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

* *The* RESOLUTION *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Lunæ, 20 die Feb. 1775.

The Houſe in a committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the Council and General Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance, or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce, the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the 2d inſtant, and the "reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs, and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs demand;" we are ſincerely ſorry, that we cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great Britain and the colonies.

Your Honour obſerves, "that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country;" but your Honour muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chooſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your Honour's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons,

If no other objection to the "plan" propoſed, occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonourable deſertion of our ſiſter colonies, connected by an union founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a ſingle colony to adopt a meaſure, ſo extenſive in its conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your Honour to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect appearing reaſonable to us, of any laſting advantages for Pennſylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect ſhould be opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too ſtrict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" our "engagements," to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your Honour is pleaſed to obſerve, that as we are "the firſt Aſſembly on the continent, to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our Councils, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if by any poſſible means" we "can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honour, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded, that the people we repreſent are as peaceable and obedient to Government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and obedient to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "poſterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us upon all occaſions to demonſtrate by every teſtimony, our devotion to our King and parent ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our former undiſturbed condition of dependence and ſubordination, productive of ſo many bleſſings to "both countries," we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, "if by any poſſible means" we could "be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity;" ſhould ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour with the utmoſt diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible, ſtrive by prudence to avoid "the calamities of a civil war;" a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

JOHN MORTON, Speaker.

MAY 4, 1775.

We are well informed that the above meſſage paſſed without one diſſenting voice.

This day the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS elected the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; Preſident, and CHARLES THOMPSON, Eſq; Secretary.

The Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, now ſitting, have added Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS WILLING, and JAMES WILSON, Eſquires, to their appointment of Delegates to attend the Congreſs. Theſe Gentlemen, by their ſtrenuous conduct and able writings, have very eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of American freedom.

May 13. On Wedneſday laſt the EASTERN DELEGATES arrived in this city. They were met about ſix miles from the town by the officers of all the companies in the city, and by many other Gentlemen on horſeback, in all amounting to 500. When they came within two miles of the city, they were met by the company of riflemen, and a company of infantry, with a band of muſic, who conducted them through the moſt public ſtreets of the city to their lodgings, amidſt the acclamations of near 15,000 ſpectators.

A liſt of the killed and wounded of the army at Boſton, taken from a Major brigade's account of the return.

One officer killed, 16 wounded, and 2 of thoſe taken priſoners; 61 privates killed, 153 do. 3 ſerjeants, and 1 drummer, wounded; 23 privates miſſing. Twenty five of the ſlain were marines, as are alſo 36 of the wounded, and 5 of thoſe that are miſſing.

By the laſt ſhips from London, we have an account that on the 21ſt. of March laſt, died the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of this province, and laſt ſurvivor of all the children of its illuſtrious founder WILLIAM PENN, whoſe virtues as well as abilities he inherited in an eminent degree.

We hear from Charleſtown, South Carolina, that on the 21ſt. of March, at night, about eight hundred ſtand of arms, two hundred cutlaſſes, and all the cartouch boxes, fit for ſervice, with ſeveral bundles of match and ſome flints, were taken out of the public armoury in the State Houſe; and on the ſame night the public powder magazine, built about four miles from the town, was broke open, and all the powder carried off, being about five hundred weight. The Governor has offered a reward of one hundred pounds ſterling for apprehending the offenders.

By Capt. Montgomery, from Newry (in Ireland) which he left the 27th of March, we learn, that the troops had not ſailed from Cork, but that the laſt diviſion were to march from Newry to Cork, for embarkation, the day he ſailed.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27.

THE Bland, Danby, and Mars, Mitchinſon, are arrived in James river, and the London, Robinſon, in Rappahannock, from London.

Monday laſt, in the afternoon, came on a heavy ſhower of rain from the N. W. accompanied with hail of a prodigious ſize, ſome weighing upwards of half an ounce, others an ounce. Great damage is done to the windows by the violence of the hail-ſtones, and particularly to thoſe of the Palace and College, the former (it is ſaid) including the out buildings, having loſt upwards of 300 panes of glaſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1775.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS of *William & Mary* College are deſired to meet on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*.

By Order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT. C. V.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, *May* 22, 1775.

I intend for ENGLAND ſoon.

JAMES MADISON.

POETS CORNER.

To the FRIEND *of his* COUNTRY, *and of* MANKIND,

Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

On his arrival from ENGLAND, *May 6th*, 1775.

WELCOME! once more,
To these fair western plains—thy native shore;
Here live belov'd, and leave the tools at home
To run their length, and finish out their doom;
Here lend thine aid to quench *their* brutal fires,
Or fan the flame which LIBERTY inspires,
Or fix the grand *Conductor*, that shall guide
The tempest back, and *electrify* their pride:
Rewarding Heaven will bless thy cares at last,
And future glories glorify the past.
Why staid apostate Wedderburn behind,
The scum, the scorn, the scoundrel of mankind?
Whose heart at large to ev'ry vice is known,
And ev'ry devil claims him for his own.
Why came he not to take the large amount
Of all we owe him, due on thine account?

Philadelphia, May 8, 1775.

LET *Britons*, now sunk into *tyrants* and *slaves!*
Submit to be govern'd by *fools* and by *knaves*;
Not so will their kindred on this side the sea:
American Britons will ever be FREE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A second Edition of the Manual Exercise

Recommended by the late Convention at *Richmond*.

PRICE 7d½.

TO BE SOLD

For ready Money, to the highest Bidder, on MONDAY *the 29th Instant* (MAY) *at Mr.* JAMES DAVIS's *Shipyard, in* KINGSTON *Parish*, GLOUCESTER *County*,

THE HULL of a small VESSEL of about 23 Tons, and now ready for launching.

1‖ WILLIAM BUCKNER.

MANCHESTER, *May* 17, 1775.

I intend for SCOTLAND very

soon. (1‖) THOMAS CONNELL.

MANCHESTER, *May* 17, 1775.

The Subscriber will leave the

Colony immediately. (1‖) JOHN M'CULLOCH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Nansemond*, some Time in *May* 1774, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 35 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, very black, stout, and well made, has several Scars, one across each Ear, and one on his Chin. He has been seen in *King William* County, with a Negro Woman of Mr. *William Allegre*'s. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any Person who delivers the said Fellow to me in *Nansemond*, or TEN DOLLARS to have him secured in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that I may get him again. He is outlawed; and as he is very artful, it is apprehended he may make his Escape from those who take him, if they are not particularly careful.

‖ HENRY GODWIN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester* County, on the 14th Instant *(May)* a Negro Man Slave named NED, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, rather of a tawny Complexion, has some Ringworms in his face, and some white Hairs on his Head; his Clothing was an old brown Coat, and a yellow striped Cotton Waistcoat. I bought him for *Mann Page*, Jun. Esq; in *March* last, at the Sale of Mr. *John Shermer*'s Estate, in *James City* County; he was brought from one of his Quarters in *King William*, and I have reason to believe he will go to those Parts, or to his Mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* Town. Whoever secures the said Slave so that I get him again shall have 40s. Reward, to be paid by *Mann Page*, Jun. Esq; to whom he belongs.

tf JAMES JONES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Fredericksburg*, on *Saturday* Evening the 30th of *April* last, a small BRIGHT BAY MARE about 13¼ Hands high, 6 Years old, trots and paces, has a Switch Tail, is a little marked on the Breast with a Collar, but not branded. She was bred near *King William* Courthouse, and very probably may be gone that Way. Whoever delivers the said Mare to me, in *Dumfries*, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

4 ADAM JORDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying on both Sides of *Staunton* River, in *Halifax* and *Charlotte* Counties, about three Miles below *Booker*'s Ferry, and in good Order for Cropping, at present in the Possession of *William Black*, who will show the Land; it contains 310 Acres, 70 of which are very fine low Grounds, and may be entered on at *Christmas* next. For Terms apply to the Subscriber. ——And at *Prince Edward* Court, on the third *Monday* in *July* next, will be sold, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust from *James M'Machan*, a PLANTATION in *Prince Edward* County, about 6 Miles from the Courthouse, on the Branches of *Spring* Creek, containing 400 Acres; it is in good Order for Cropping, and in Possession of *James M'Machan*, who will show the Land.—Also, at *Charlotte* Courthouse, on the first *Monday* in *August* next, will be sold, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, a PLANTATION containing 282 Acres, lying on *Cubb* Creek, in the said County of *Charlotte*.——The Terms of Payment for the above Tracts of Land will be made known at the Time of Sale, by

THOMAS YUILLE.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst*, a SMALL BLACK MARE about 4 Years old, 4 Feet 2 Inches high, has a small Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

HANNAH ROGERS.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a GRAY HORSE, somewhat sleabitten about the Head and Neck, about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces slow, and appears to have been used to working with a Collar. He has no Brand perceivable, is thought to be 10 or 11 Years old, and came to my Plantation last *November*. JOHN WARREN.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIGANTINE, now rigging, and may be soon got ready for Sea, Burthen 122 Tons. She is a handsome well calculated Vessel, built of excellent Materials, ornamented with a Figure Head and other carved Work. Credit will be allowed for one Half of the Money on giving proper Security. If not sold shortly, would accept of a Freight. Apply to Capt. *Willis Cowper*, Merchant, who will be at the Merchants Meeting, or to me in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands building a FULLING-MILL and FRIEZE-MILL. Any such Person coming well recommended will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber, in *Nansemond*, near *Chuckatuck*.

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

By his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, *to wit*,

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued to the first *Thursday* in *September* next, but it is judged expedient and necessary that they should be sooner convened: I have therefore thought proper, by this Proclamation, in his Majesty's Name, to appoint the first *Thursday* in the next Month for that Purpose; at which Time their Attendance is accordingly required at the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*, for the Despatch of public Business.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamsburg *aforesaid, this 12th Day of* May, *in the 15th Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT *LONDON* MADE

PHÆTON,

that has been but little used, with Harness for a Pair of Horses. For Terms inquire of the Printers.

MAY 14, 1775.

I intend to *Great Britain* im-

mediately. R. CORBIN, Junior.

MAY 15, 1775.

STRAYED from Mr. *Henry Lee*'s, in *York* County, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, 5 years old, his Brand I do not know. Any Person that will deliver him to the said *Lee*, or to me in *Warwick* County, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

For CHARTER *to any Part of* BRITAIN,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

VESSEL,

Burthen about 500 Hogsheads.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Greenwood, Ritson, & Marsh.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf)

COMMITTED to the County Gaol of *Norfolk*, on the 8th Day of *March* last, a Negro Man named DAVID, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: He says he was born a *Frenchman*, and that he belongs to one *William Smith*, on the *Eastern Shore*, in *Maryland*. His Master, or Owner, is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest Bidder (or otherwise) on the Premises, on SATURDAY *the 17th of* JUNE *next*,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherst* County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres of high and low Grounds, with a Shad Fishery; also a Quarry of Limestone and various coloured Marble, and Land cleared, with Houses, sufficient for 10 or 12 Hands to work thereon.——Also for Sale, on the Premises, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair (otherwise next fair Day) a well known valuable Tract of LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, adjacent to the lower End of *Elk* Island, and adjoining the Land at *Carter*'s Ferry (now *Woodson*'s) about 45 Miles above *Richmond* Town and *Shocko*, with good Improvements, and Ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 Hands. The said Tract contains, of high and low Grounds, upwards of 700 Acres. Upon both these Tracts are beautiful Situations to live on, with good Water, Meadow Ground, &c. and are capable of great Improvements. It is thought no Person will venture to purchase either of the above Tracts without first viewing them; therefore it is needless to say any thing further in Recommendation of them. The Payments to be agreed on at the Days of Sale, and Bond, with good Security, will be required by the Trustees of JOHN HOWARD.

☞ A few undoubted Rights to Officers or Soldiers Land would do, at a moderate Price, in Part of Payment; and the Lands may be entered on by *Christmas* next. 5

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a gray MARE about 4 Feet 2 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock ■. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

‖ AGNESS JONES.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *New Kent*, the 27th of *April* last, a Negro Fellow named MICHAEL, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on a Cotton Waistcoat, an Osnabrug Shirt, Leather Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings. He walks remarkably straight, and has been in *Williamsburg* offering to hire himself. Whoever brings him to me shall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. if secured in any Gaol.

tf SAMUEL APPERSON.

LANCASTER, *April* 22, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. JOHN MAXWELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Fellow named JAMES, about 30 Years of Age, *Virginia* born, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, had on a *Virginia* Cloth Waistcoat and Breeches, has remarkable thick Lips, and is bow legged; his Hair was very thin, owing to having a Scald-Head when young. Whoever brings the said Slave to me, at *Cunger*'s *Neck*, in *Chesterfield*, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that I may get him again, shall have 30s. Reward, besides what the Law allows.

(‖) MARK EDWARDS.

TO BE SOLD,

On three Years Credit, to the highest Bidder, on MONDAY *the 5th of* JUNE, *at one o'Clock, in the Road, on the Premises*,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of LAND, more or less, on the north Side of *Piscataway* Creek, in *Essex* County, nearly opposite to the old Warehouses. The Land was lately recovered by a Judgment of our Honourable General Court. An incontestable Right will be made the Purchaser, on giving Bond (with good Security) to carry Interest from the Date if not punctually paid. Mr. *Francis Vaughan* will show the land.

4‖ EDWARD THWEATT.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* last, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has some Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Also a small forrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Nostril, but neither docked nor branded. They were seen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the said Mares to me shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

To be sold by Auction,

At the Meeting of the Merchants in *May* next, for Cash or short Credit, about 600l. Sterling Worth of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-House

In RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouses necessary for a Family. The Situation is as pleasant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subscriber, in said Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-House 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouses quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Forest Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Christmas*, when Possession may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the first)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, consisting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Messr. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subscriber now lives. The Land of itself is valuable, exclusive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-House, with other necessary Outhouses, and a large and convenient Storehouse, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well set in Timothy and Clover, and notwithstanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Bushels of Oats in the Straw, some *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and some Hogs, will be sold on reasonable Terms. The Purchaser may have Possession of the Premises as soon as he pleases, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Course the Purchaser will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and besides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor*'s Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to pass for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a smooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* last he was put in *York* Jail, on Suspicion of having stolen some Money in *Williamsburg*. He made his Escape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and sent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Escape from my Overseer, and has not since been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredericksburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with most Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been so long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majesty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5l. All Captains of Ships, or Masters of Vessels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.